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J. W. MILNES, Managing Editor

P. R. MILNES, Editor

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THE STATUS OF THE WAR.

The London Sunday Observer, just at hand, makes the following grave admission: "We have rendered scanty assistance to our allies, but our efforts are only at the beginning." Whether the promise has any more foundation than Kitchener's prediction that the war would begin in May, remains to be seen.

The achievements of Germany do not have to be promised; they are accomplished. Within a little more than a year she has conquered Belgium and an important strip of France, has torn Poland from the grasp of Russia and occupies the German-populated Baltic provinces of the czar. She has retaken Galicia for her ally, Austria, and under command of her officers, the Turks are firmly holding the Dardanelles against the efforts of the combined land and sea attacks of the British and the French.

But the German victories, like those of Napoleon, stop with the land. On the other side, we see that Germany has lost all of her colonies; she neither exports nor imports except surreptitiously. Her ships no longer sail. Her submarines are annoying but do not seriously damage the commerce of the entente powers.

Germany has beaten France and Russia seriously but not decisively, and while Great Britain acknowledges her own deficiencies in the war, we must concede that if the English fleet were out of the way the French and the Russians would soon be compelled to sue for peace, or France would become forever a German province.

Of course, Russia could not be conquered. Her resources are inexhaustible, but to arm her armies fully may require a year yet. The manner of the Russian retreat indicates that the czar is resolved upon continuing the war. The grand duke lays waste the country as he retreats. The method is the same as was used against Napoleon, who, as the campaign advanced, vainly offered the Emperor Alexander peace.

What price Germany has paid for her successes to the present, no one knows except German officials, but it must be staggering. The struggle reminds one of the successes of the south during the civil war. Victories were gained nearly everywhere during nearly three years, but the victories were costly in men and supplies. The defeats cost the north heavily, of course, but the north had the resources and could stand the losses, while the south couldn't. Possibly a better illustration may be drawn from the career of Napoleon himself. He won everywhere. For nearly twenty years he never lost a battle and lost only two campaigns—that against Egypt and that against Moscow. But his limited means of men and money were being exhausted while, with the rest of Europe against him, his enemies grew more powerful and when exhaustion came to the French, Leipzig and defeat came to Napoleon. Waterloo finished him.

A REMARKABLE CROP YEAR.

The estimate of a billion bushel wheat crop, made two or three months ago, was, from present indications, below rather than above the mark. The latest estimate of the Department of Agriculture, dating from August 1, encourages hope of a wheat crop a little above a billion bushels. A percentage of this great yield must be withheld from market for domestic use and for seedling. But it is not improbable that the hundreds of millions of bushels of wheat will return to the farmers \$1,000,000,000 in cash.

But wheat is only a part, and in this year of phenomenal harvests, only a small part of the harvest story of 1914. Not more than once in a generation does there come to any land such all-around great crops in everything. To begin with, the story starts with a greatly increased acreage in practically all farm staples. The latest figures show that crop diversification is not confined to the South. Ten million acres more than last year were this year planted in rye, Irish and sweet potatoes, rice and hay than in 1914. Record crops in all these products are now coming on. The department's advice show that all crops will be greater than last year. The cash value of the corn crop is estimated in advance at \$2,500,000,000.

Along with other crops, the oat crop shows a great increase in acreage and a record-breaking yield. The official estimate is for a 1,500,000,000-bushel crop of oats this year. The heavy export demand for oats will make this one of the best money-making crops of the year. Other increases over record crops include tobacco, flax and barley. In short, countrywide returns show increases in everything, which losses in winter wheat in Kansas, Oklahoma, Nebraska and Missouri cannot offset. The threshing season being now far advanced, these estimates are more convincing of final results in grain crops than they could otherwise be. It has been a remarkable and exceptional crop year, and growers everywhere have met their opportunities. If prosperity is not at hand the responsibility cannot be charged either against Providence or the farmer.

Doubtless the Irishmen in the western trenches are sometimes tempted to throw down their guns and go over and have it out with their fists.

BIG STRIKE OF MILITIAMEN DID THEIR SHARE OF WORK

VEINS OF MOLYBDENITE 50 FEET IN WIDTH ARE FOUND IN THE LEVIATHAN MINES.

(Mohave Miner.)

While strikes of rich mineral are being reported from all sections of the county, the wonderful strike of molybdenite ore in the Leviathan mines, in Copper canyon, must not be overlooked, because its importance is greater than most people dream. Molybdenum is one of the rare minerals that has been sought for diligently all over the United States for the past several years, and with but little result, until the mines of Wallapai mountains were explored and the great molybdenite bearing veins of Copper canyon and Deluge wash were located and developed.

These claims are in biotite granite, the veins cutting the country for miles. The occurrence is with copper, but the regularity of the molybdenite in the veins is the surprising thing to those who have made a study of the occurrence of the rare mineral, the ore usually being found in small kidneys or laminations through the granite. In this case the ore is in great veins of quartz, some of them being more than 50 feet in width. Wherever opened these veins show both copper and molybdenum, and on the whole vein an adit drift has been run about 250 feet, all in ore. A thorough sampling of the drift shows values in copper to 4 1/2 per cent and 4 1/2 per cent in molybdenite. As this metal is worth about \$2 per pound of molybdenite, it will readily be seen the great value per ton of ore. Where crosscut the vein has a width of 20 feet, the two metals showing to advantage.

Report comes from the Leviathan mines this week that the drift south from the 100 level is now all in molybdenite ore that will conservatively run from 50 to 70 per cent. This drift is now about 100 feet from the shaft and has been in a fair grade of ore all the way, and the strike is but the widening of the new ore body to the full width of the drift, the copper content dropping almost to nothing. The workmen at the mine are jubilant over the strike and the whole country is being covered by locations. Ranchers and cattlemen from the Big Sandy country have gone in there to make locations and monumental ground may be found from Cedar on the south to Big Wash on the north of the occurrence. Massive chunks of the ore have been sent from the big strike and it is probable that shipments will be made to the eastern market soon. The work of driving ahead is being carried on with machine drills and a greater body of ore is expected within the next few days.

Another company is operating the big veins lower down the canyon. A camp has been established at Deluge Wash and a number of men are at work on the Miller properties. The company is operating under the name of the American Molybdenum Company, and is composed of John L. Boyle and A. J. Morse, of Los Angeles. B. J. Quinn is manager of the mines. A hoisting plant and rock breaker and some concentrating machinery is being taken over the mountain from Copperville for operation on the property. This company has a large number of claims and has ore in every opening.

Molybdenum is used for steel hardening, being far better than tungsten or any of the other combinations of steel hardening material. It not only hardens steel, but also gives it great tensile strength. It is also a splendid lubricant and disinfectant. Since the first discovery of the metal, like tungsten, it has been used for coloring the finer grades of silk. And Mohave county is to become the greatest producer of this metal in the world. In no other part of the country has anything like these great veins been found, and when they become producers no other mines can compete with them.

SAYS THEY OWE HIM \$256.95

(From Sunday's Daily.)

Alleging that \$256.95 is due him for work performed on five mines in the Big Bug district, Peter Eckberg yesterday filed suit in the Superior court against J. C. Rankin and the Braganza mines. Attorneys J. E. Russell and Richard Lamson represent the plaintiff.

The old-fashioned liar had an easy time inventing things. In his day the truth was not so startling as now.

INTERESTING TALE OF ENCAMPMENT AT FORT HUACHUCA TOLD BY DR. C. A. MESERVE.

(From Tuesday's Daily.)

Work, drilling, scouting and learning the art of war, not on the glorious side, but on the strenuous, laborious end, is what the three battalions of the Arizona National Guard found in store for them when they arrived at Fort Huachuca about two weeks ago, and it continued through the entire period of encampment, according to Dr. C. A. Meserve, first lieutenant to the adjutant of the third battalion.

Dr. Meserve, who is at the head of the State laboratory, a branch of which is established in Prescott for the summer, returned a few days ago with Major C. E. Yount and 12 other Prescott militiamen.

Dr. Meserve, who is also interested in the medical work of the State organization, tells the following story of the two weeks' encampment and it proves beyond doubt that the National Guard had a big taste of real work.

Headed by Sergeants Wheelock and Lyons a squad of the Prescott company was attached to Company B, of Phoenix, upon their arrival at Garden canyon, and they proved very valuable to the Phoenix company in competitive drills and other work at the camp. The camp pre-eminently was one of instruction and hard work, starting at 5:30 o'clock in the morning, when the first call was blown, and continuing until 5 o'clock in the evening, with but few intermissions for the men to catch their breath, and even these breathing spells were used by most of the non-commissioned and all commissioned officers in special drills and school work. The officers also had from two to three hours of special instruction and lectures after meals. It was undoubtedly the hardest period of duty the First Arizona Infantry ever went through and the lack of growling on the part of the men was noticeable, as well as the cheerfulness with which they responded.

It is very generally thought that when they go on trips of this kind they are out for one hilarious good time, but such is not the case, and the daily program, which is as follows, proves it: First call, 5:30, reveille 5:50, recall 6:00, mess 6:15, fatigue 6:45, inspection 7:30, drill 8, recall 9, drill 9:30, recall 10:30, drill 11, recall 11:45, mess 12, school call 12:50, recall 2, officers school 2, drill 3, recall 5, guard mounting 5:30, mess 6:15, officers school 7 to 9, band concert 8 to 9, tattoo 9:50 and taps 10.

The food was plain, simple, generally well prepared, and while not over abundant, was sufficient for the daily needs of all. The rations were all drawn from the commissary department of Fort Huachuca and included only those items which would be issued to troops in the field or on the march. As a result the menu was not extremely varied and taxed the ingenuity of the company cooks, quartermaster-sergeants and company commanders. On this account, while all fared well, some fared necessarily much better than others. The only articles issued were fresh beef, bacon, salt, spices, flavoring extracts, baking powder, sugar, flour, corn meal, syrup, potatoes, pickles, onions, dried prunes, peaches, beans, coffee, tea and condensed milk. If a company drew a foreshoulder of beef one day the next time they drew fresh meat they were entitled to a hind-quarter. Hindquarter days were usually gala days as the men had roasts and steaks on such occasions.

"The medical corps was in charge of Major Yount, of Prescott. The health of those in camp was particularly good with the exception of a few cases of colic resulting from eating of wild cherries and green walnuts. There was also considerable foot trouble, due to the fact that the men did not take the proper care of their feet, especially when blistered.

"The company officers ate with their companies, as rations could not be drawn for officers, this fact proving the liberal allowances which are made for the enlisted men. The company fund in each case was reimbursed by the officers at the rate of 75 cents per day for the meals. In estimating and ordering rations the quartermaster-sergeant was entitled to draw a sufficient amount of the various articles so that the total value would come to 26 3/4 cents per day per man."

"The only sport indulged in was the night's rest, with the exception of the last night, when, after breaking camp, a couple of tent flies were stretched and a three-round boxing match for points given and also two wrestling matches.

"The day's work consisted of company drills in close and extended order and battalion and regimental drills. The last five days the company and battalion drills consisted of battle exercise and war problems over the various types of ground found in the canyon and hills surrounding the fort.

"Garden Canyon, the location of the camp, is a beautiful wooded canyon with a small never-failing stream of water. Several miles above the camp site the stream was dammed and a pipe line distributed water to the camp. Each company had its own row of tents with the company street in front of the same. At the head of the company street was the cook tent and beyond that tents for the company officers. Besides its cook tent each company constructed an incinerator, this being a pit four feet wide, five feet long and two feet deep. This hole was lined and half filled with large stones and a wood fire was kept constantly burning. All refuse, such as vegetable parings and table scraps, was burned and soapy or greasy water turned into the upper end of the incinerator. The water very quickly evaporated and the soil took care of the rest. Wherever there was a water faucet a large pit filled with stones was made to take care of drip and wash water. Shower baths were also provided for the men and officers.

"The last day of camp was particularly strenuous, the first call being blown at 3:40 o'clock, and mess at 4:10. At 6:30 the battalions were formed and the eight-mile march to the railroad station in heavy marching order was made in two hours and five minutes, which included two 10-minute rests. At the siding a special troop train of 12 coaches and four baggage cars awaited the men and they entrained in a short time.

"A regular army officer was assigned to each battalion as instructor, and they expressed themselves as being very much surprised and pleased with the regiment and its progress. They were unanimous in the statement that the regiment could be put in the field with 30 days' preliminary training. Captain Cromwell Stacy was with the first battalion. First Lieutenant E. B. Gary was with the second battalion, and Captain L. J. Van Schaick with the third battalion."

Fortune Begins Big Development

(From Tuesday's Daily.)

A. W. Davis, manager of the Fortune Mining Company, was an arrival yesterday from the camp, and stated two shifts are now actively developing, in sinking a new 100-foot shaft below the tunnel level and drifting east from that point. Production is satisfactory and shipping the higher grade ore to Humboldt, and starting the mill up on the lower grade will begin in a few days.

Mr. Davis states a continuous ore body is being developed, and conditions are better than at any time in the history of the undertaking. The initial mill run of 250 tons was made to test values, and from the good showing made the large line of development being carried out is the outcome.

NO LIQUOR FOR PERSONAL USE SAYS JONES

FLORENCE, August 23.—Attorney General Wiley E. Jones, in an opinion received by County Attorney Richardson, reiterates his former declaration that no liquor can be brought into the State, even though shipments be made solely for "personal use," a proceeding upheld by the United States Supreme court in the Kentucky case.

In the Kentucky case, the attorney general points out, the Supreme court was dealing with a statute prohibiting the shipment of liquor into local option territory and that the action of the legislature was limited by the provisions of the constitution. In Arizona, on the contrary, he says the constitutional mandate positively forbids the introduction of liquor and that the Kentucky decision does not affect this State.

The difference between recreation and dissipation is largely the difference between getting hot and keeping cool.

WORTHY MINERS ASSISTED IN GOOD CAUSE

ARIZONA COMPANIES CONTRIBUTE \$1,600 TO SEND RESCUE AND AID TEAMS TO SAN FRANCISCO.

(From Tuesday's Daily.)

Secretary J. H. Robinson, of the Arizona Chapter of the American Mining Congress, was officially advised from Bisbee yesterday that the sum of \$1,600 had been contributed to send the winning mine rescue and first aid teams in the State contest to the San Francisco inter-State contest on September 23-24. Those voluntarily making this liberal donation were, the Arizona Copper Company, United Verde Copper Company, Detroit Copper M. C. Ray Consolidated Copper Company, Inspiration Consolidated Copper Company, Old Dominion Copper M. and S. Company, Calumet and Arizona Mining Company, and Copper Queen Consolidated Mining Company.

The above sum will assure the men who will be sent to the field to meet at the exposition that not only will their expenses be paid, but that they may stay for sufficient time in which to see the sights.

The companies whose teams may win will be given possession of the silver cups offered by the Arizona State Fair Association as trophies. Only one team can be entered by any one mine company during the Arizona contests of the Southwestern Mine Safety Association, to be held at Bisbee during the first week in September.

Mr. Robinson states these exhibitions of skill and training in rescue and first aid work are attracting attention in all mining centers of the State, and a great gathering of practical miners will take place at Bisbee to witness interesting demonstrations of life saving, as well as rescuing those who may be in peril in the deep mines. As well will the occasion be attended with receptions, entertainments and other pleasures to the hundreds who will be present.

Dr. J. C. Roberts, in charge of the Bureau of Mines Station of the Federal government, will officiate as one of the judges, coming from Denver, Colorado.

JULY WAS GOOD MONTH FOR COPPER

(From Tuesday's Daily.)

July proved an unusually good month to holders of stock in American mines and works according to reports made to Mining & Engineering World. Disbursements totalled \$8,688,980 and were participated in by 51 companies.

The effect of the continued high prices for copper is beginning to be felt by the larger producers as evidenced by the resumption of dividend payments by a majority of companies which discontinued payments some time ago. The operators of zinc and lead mines, also, have felt the influence of high prices and have increased their declarations.

While total disbursements during the seven months of 1915 are considerably behind those during the same period in 1914, there is every indication that the balance of the year will witness such large increases over the returns made in similar months in 1914 that the year's total will be much greater than in that year.

From reports made to Mining & Engineering World, it is learned that 97 mines and works have contributed \$48,492,497 to stockholders during the seven months of 1915 ending with July. These companies have total disbursements to their credit amounting to \$919,244,561 on their issued capital of \$516,697,794.

Sixty-five of the above companies operate properties classed as gold-silver-lead-zinc producers and they disbursed during the seven months of 1915 \$19,666,952, and since incorporation, \$291,495,193, on an issued capital of \$231,144,104. Forty-seven of these properties are operated in the United States and they disbursed \$15,131,562. Since incorporation dividend declarations total \$214,991,049. Sixteen are Canadian properties and their disbursements in 1915 total \$3,942,569, and to date \$59,298,087. Three

SCHERER COPPER MINES IN NEW HANDS

IMPORTANT DEAL CLOSED LAST WEEK AND PLAN IS TO BEGIN OPERATIONS IMMEDIATELY.

(From Tuesday's Daily.)

The taking over of the holdings of Joseph Scherer in Copper Basin, under an option to purchase, was announced on Saturday as closed.

John Levey, of Los Angeles, acquires this copper group of over 16 claims, and he stated before leaving for that city, he would return within 10 days to begin development, and would be accompanied by his two sons. This operator is rated as among the wealthiest on the coast, and was for many years associated with the Col. Sellers and Little Johnny, famous properties of the Leadville, Colorado, belt. His advent to this field is occasioning very much favorable comment from the prominence he enjoys in mining circles as a successful and practical operator.

The Scherer claims adjoin the Commercial, and before closing this deal, Mr. Levey made a thorough inspection of conditions shown in work performed, as well as an investigation of that large acreage. The consideration in this deal was withheld.

Foreclosure Suit In Federal Court Involves \$21,000

(From Tuesday's Daily.)

Hearing of a suit for foreclosure of a mortgage, which involves about \$21,000, was started in the Federal court yesterday with Hugh Mackay, who has brought action against the Norma Mining Company, on the witness stand in his own behalf. R. N. Root, of the company, was the first witness for the defense after the conclusion of the plaintiff's case. The suit is being fought by the defense on the grounds that the company has never given authority for the issuance of the notes to Mackay.

Attorneys Baker and Baker, of Phoenix, and Attorney Robinson, of Denver, represent the plaintiff, while the defense is represented by Attorney George J. Stoneman, of Phoenix, and Attorney Charles H. Aldrich, of Chicago. The last named attorney was solicitor general of the United States during President Harrison's administration. It is expected that the case will be concluded today.

Heavier Dredge For Placer Diggings

(From Tuesday's Daily.)

Bud Fitzmaurice, foreman of the old hydraulic placer diggings on lower Lynx creek, was advised by telegram yesterday from Kansas City that dredging operations would be resumed in a short time, by the introduction of a new and heavier plant. This action follows from the test runs demonstrating attractive gold values, which proved a merited proposition. The old plant will be discarded, and one installed that will withstand the obstacles of the houlder formation.

NO MORE DELAYS IN BUILDING HOME

(From Sunday's Daily.)

C. R. Osburn, citizen member of the board of control, has concluded a three days' trip to city on matters pertaining to construction of the woman's annex to the Pioneers' Home, which has finally reached a favorable solution, and work is to begin at once. The contract was signed yesterday by all parties interested, and will be approved at a meeting to be held in Phoenix on Monday. At last the new home is to materialize, after over one year of delays. Contractor Oleson is on the ground and work in earnest begins tomorrow.

are Mexican properties, with disbursements for the seven months totalling \$592,821 and with total disbursements of \$17,206,057.

Six metallurgical works disbursed \$8,365,760 during the seven months' period and since incorporation \$173,975,369, and to date \$173,975,369.

Six securities holding corporations declared dividends during the year totalling \$10,191,048, and since incorporation \$187,133,767.